

Hon. Henry Clay,
Secy. State. U. S.

Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.

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MR. MARKLEY.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Isacks, and Major Eaton, have thought proper to bring my name before the public, as that of a person implicated, or in some way concerned, in an attempt to induce General Jackson to give a certain pledge, or pledges, as to a certain appointment it would be his duty to make in the event of his election as President of the United States. One consequence of the publications of these gentlemen has been, that they have given rise to a torrent of abuse and calumny, which has been directed against me. It is not, however, for the purpose of averting this polluted stream, or of noticing those who have cast into it their mite of slander, that I sit down. My object is of a higher nature; a desire to do myself justice, and, so far as my best collection and judgment shall permit, to spread the truth, and the whole truth, before my fellow citizens. I do not hope, by this thing I can say, however satisfactory and conclusive, to propitiate any of my enemies, personal or political; nor shall I do that, or any other purpose, turn from a full and fair examination of such part of the letters of the gentlemen who have imposed upon me this unpleasant duty. As relates to myself, I could have wished to have been spared this appeal, but it is no longer a matter of choice. I might have been persuaded to permit the errors and inaccuracies of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Isacks, arising from a want of recollection to pass unnoticed; and from a desire to be at peace. I might even have been content to overlook their unkindness; but, when Major Eaton, on their showing, presumed to call me "the negotiator," in what he represents to be a corrupt transaction, I am imperatively bound to speak, and I will speak that which I do know to be true. Let the blame and condemnation fall where it ought; where it is merited, but not on me.

If these were not motives sufficiently powerful, there is another which would determine me. An effort is making, by the use, and the abuse, of my name, to wound the characters of some of our ablest and most exalted citizens, and by accusations which I believe to be unfounded, and in which I am certain, I bore no part, to sink them in public estimation; to cast them down from the heights which they have honorably attained, and in their places to put those whom I regard as having adopted principles, and avowing a determination to pursue a course of policy, which I have no doubt would greatly affect the prosperity and happiness of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the whole Union.

That I was originally friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, I do not deny. My feelings of gratitude towards him for his military services to his country remain, and ever shall remain, unchanged. I voted for him in the Democratic Caucus of 1824. As a representative of Pennsylvania, I subsequently not only gave him my vote, but used my best exertions, by every fair and honorable means, to promote his election to the Presidential Chair. The united exertions of his friends having failed to effect his election, I was not one of those who felt it a duty, or thought it proper, immediately to unfulfill the standard of opposition without knowing the principles and the policy of the men who were to be called to assist in administering the government of the Union;—because I had been defeated, by a constitutional majority of the States, in my desire to have Gen. Jackson elected, it did not seem to me that I was called upon to resist, embarrass, and overthrow the Administration, whether it should be right or wrong. I thought it my duty as a Representative of the people, and as a citizen, patiently to wait and see what would be the general character of Mr. Adams's Administration, and what would be the complexion of his cabinet.

When I ascertained that he had taken to his aid such able and experienced advisers as Mr. Clay, Mr. Rush, Mr. Southard, and Mr. Barbour, men identified with the republican institutions of our country, in peace and in war; men who had enjoyed the confidence of the Republican Administrations of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe; men who had long acted, and were incorporated with

the great Democratic family of the Union, I did not feel myself at liberty to doubt what would be the character and policy of Mr. Adams's Administration. I consider that in these appointments, a pledge was given to the nation, that the policy which had been pursued under former Administrations would be pursued under the present. I determined therefore, that as a representative of the people, and as one of the people, I would not permit my partialities, my disappointments, or my prejudices, to get the better of my judgment and patriotism, but that I would judge the Administration by its measures. It is continued to support and sustain those that sustained a system which promotes national prosperity, American manufactures, internal improvements, and commerce; and to cherish peace, and administer the government with a due regard to economy, it should receive my cordial and hearty support.

The latter end of December, 1824; I believe, but cannot with absolute certainty say, it was on the 30th, my friend, Mr. Buchanan, called to see me in the evening at my boarding house. I happened to be alone in my room; he sat with me a considerable length of time; our conversation turned principally on the then pending Presidential election. Mr. B. commented, by stating that he felt great solicitude for the election of General Jackson, and that his friends should use every honorable means to promote it; to which I replied, that I heartily united with him in opinion. Mr. Buchanan adverted to the rumors then afloat, that the friends of Mr. Adams were holding out the idea that in case he should be elected, Mr. Clay would probably be offered the situation of Secretary of State, and that in case General Jackson was elected, he would appoint, or continue Mr. Adams Secretary of State. I told Mr. Buchanan I thought such a report was calculated to do the General a great deal of injury, and if it were not well founded, it ought to be contradicted, and mentioned further, that there was great plausibility in such reports and that their receiving credit, particularly that which represented General Jackson as having determined, if he should be elected, that he would continue Mr. Adams Secretary of State, inasmuch as Mr. Adams had been one of his ablest defenders and advocates, in his report sustaining General Jackson against the charges which were preferred against him for his conduct in relation to the Seminole war.

Mr. Buchanan stated that he had written to, or received a letter from a mutual friend of ours in Pennsylvania, on the subject of the Presidential election, and cabinet appointments, and that he had determined to call upon the General himself, or to get Major Eaton, to mention to him the reports that were in circulation, and obtain, if he could, a contradiction of them. Mr. B. also asked if I had seen Mr. Clay, and whether I had had any conversation with him touching the Presidential election. I replied that I had seen him in the House, but had had no conversation with him on that subject, but said I was anxious to get an opportunity to have a conversation with him, as I felt a great anxiety that he should vote with Pennsylvania. Mr. Buchanan replied that no one felt more anxious, for various reasons, than he did himself; that it was important, not only as it regarded the success of General Jackson's election that Mr. Clay should go with Pennsylvania, but on account of his ultimate political prospects; declaring that he (Mr. B.) hoped one day to see Mr. Clay President of the United States, and that was another reason why he should like to see him Secretary of State, in case Gen. Jackson was elected; and that if he was certain that Mr. Clay's views were favorable to Gen. Jackson's election, he would take an opportunity of talking to the General on the subject, or get Mr. Eaton to do so; that he thought by doing so he would confer a particular benefit on his country, and that he could see nothing wrong in it. Mr. Buchanan urged me to use no delay in seeing Mr. Clay. I told him I would, and accordingly called upon Mr. Clay at his boarding house, I think the evening after this conversation, but he was not at his lodgings. I called to see him again, but he had some of his friends with him, and I had no opportunity of conversing with him, nor had I ever any conversation with him until the evening of the 10th or 11th of January prior to my leaving Washington for Pennsylvania to attend the courts in Montgomery county. The conversation I then had with him was of a very general character; no mention was made of cabinet appointments, and I did not ascertain which of the candidates Mr. Clay would support. I have no recollection of anything being said in the conversation with Mr. Buchanan about the friends of Mr. Clay moving in concert at the elec-

tion; I however distinctly recollect that we both expressed an anxious hope that the West would not secede from Pennsylvania. I have no recollection whatever of having urged Mr. B. to see Gen. Jackson, although I concurred in the propriety of his suggestion that he should call to see him: nor have I the faintest recollection of any thing being said about fighting Mr. Adams's friends with their own weapons. If any such expressions were used, I am very certain it was not by me. From the recollection I have of the conversation to which Mr. Buchanan has reference, is his letter to the public, of the 5th of August last; my impressions are, that the object of his visit that evening was to urge the propriety of my seeing Mr. Clay, and to give him my views as to the importance of his identifying himself with Pennsylvania in support of Gen. Jackson. I entertained no doubt that Mr. Buchanan was honestly determined that no exertions on his part should be wanting, and that he felt confident he could speak with certainty as to the great mass of Gen. Jackson's friends, that, in case of the election of Gen. Jackson, they would press upon him the appointment of Mr. Clay as Secretary of State.

Mr. Buchanan concurred with me in opinion that Pennsylvania would prefer Mr. Clay's appointment to that of any other person as Secretary of State, and from the obligations the General was under to Pennsylvania, that he would go far to gratify her wishes, and that therefore he believed the General, if elected, would appoint Mr. Clay. I have thus given the conversation substantially as it took place as the one Mr. B. has reference to in his letter to the public of the 5th of August last.

It was a conversation of rather a general and promiscuous character, in which we both participated. It is upwards of two years since that conversation took place, and considering it of a private and confidential character, I made no minute of it, nor did I ever expect it would have been given to the public. It is somewhat remarkable that two years and more should have elapsed, Mr. Buchanan and myself boarding together at the same house during the two last sessions of Congress, during which period we had many conversations on the subject of the Presidential election, as well as on public and private matters, yet, not once, in all that time, did my friend Mr. Buchanan ever advert to the conversation which he had recently thought himself called upon to give as having taken place between us.

I cannot avoid thinking it somewhat singular that Mr. B. should have been so reserved towards me, particularly as Duff Green had been furnished with a statement in October, 1826, of what had passed between General Jackson and himself, and that a statement had also been furnished to him by Maj. Eaton in August 1826, as to the purport of the conversation between himself and Mr. Buchanan. That these movements should have taken place, and that there should have been no concert improperly to drag me into this business, and yet, that under all these circumstances, Mr. B. should have been silent towards me, and that he should think proper to introduce to the public a detailed conversation, in which he makes me say all and himself little or nothing—a conversation totally unnecessary for the purpose of sustaining an individual acting, as he protests he always acted, on his own authority—does to me, and probably will to the public, seem somewhat unaccountable. It gives me pain to think of these things, especially as having emanated from a person to whom I feel obligations of friendship for acts of kindness, and in whose friendship I reposed the most unlimited confidence.

The succeeding morning after the conversation with Mr. Buchanan, I met with Mr. Isacks of Tennessee, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. My recollection does not enable me to state whether it was at his seat, or in the lobby, or on the sofa, at the right hand as you go into the door.

I may here be permitted to remark, that Mr. Isacks being a native of Montgomery county, (Pa.) the district I represented in Congress, he early sought my acquaintance in the session of 1823 and 1824, and had many conversations with me of a private character, in relation to himself, and in which I took an interest, and to the best of my ability and opportunity faithfully served him. These conversations necessarily produced an intimacy and friendship which frequently brought us together, and even into the habit of free, friendly and unreserved conversation. The conversation which he represents, to have taken place between us is incorrectly reported: he assuredly misapprehended or much misrepresents me. From the general tenor of his statement, this however does not appear singular. He seems, from his

narrative, to have paid more regard to our relative positions, at the several meetings, to which he has reference, than to even the substance of what passed between us, relying upon the recollection of Mr. Buchanan as to dates. That there was a conversation between Mr. Isacks and myself, on the subject of the Presidential election, the morning after Mr. Buchanan had called to see me, I perfectly well remember, and I have no doubt that in the course of that conversation we agreed that Gen. Jackson's prospects of an election were fair: in fact we both expressed ourselves anxious for his success. I distinctly recollect Mr. Isacks remarking, that much would depend on the course Mr. Clay's friends would take, and expressing his belief that they would act with us. I replied that I sincerely hoped they would go with Pennsylvania, and that in the event of General Jackson's election, I felt confident that nothing would be more gratifying to Pennsylvania than to see Mr. Clay appointed Secretary of State. Mr. Isacks replied that he was his second choice for President; that he would be his first choice, if General Jackson was elected, to be appointed Secretary of State, and that he had frequently expressed himself to that effect. I have no recollection of having said to Mr. Isacks that I wished to see Mr. Eaton, nor did I, with more than ordinary interest and earnestness, insist that General Jackson, if elected, ought to appoint Mr. Clay.

It must be apparent that before I or any one could have used the strong language imputed to me, that it was indispensable that it should be distinctly understood that Mr. Isacks was authorized, by Gen. Jackson, to receive propositions to promote his election. Of this I had no evidence, nor entertained any opinion, nor did I at any time, or to any one, use the strong language imputed to me by Mr. Isacks. I well remember that, at that time we both believed, and expressed our belief, that if General Jackson was elected, and he could not be elected without the aid of Mr. Clay and his friends, that he would be appointed Secretary of State. Further, Mr. Isacks declared his belief, in which I concurred, that a large portion of the Western delegation, from the unreserved conversation we had had on the subject, wished Mr. Clay to be Secretary of State, in which desire they were joined by a large portion of the delegation from other States friendly to Gen. Jackson's election. It is indeed a well known fact, that amongst the friends of all the candidates, there was much speculation on the subject, much was said unreservedly and with much zeal and good humor, on the subject of cabinet appointments; that if this, or that, candidate succeed to the Presidency, the general voice was raised in favor of, and the general eye always fixed upon, that distinguished statesman and inflexible republican, Henry Clay, as the first officer of the government; and I now sincerely believe that which ever of the candidates had been elected, he would have had the offer of the most prominent situation in the cabinet, that which he now holds under Mr. Adams.

It has repeatedly been stated that I was the agent or as Major Eaton is pleased to say, the "negotiator" of Mr. Clay, authorized to make propositions, or ask a pledge of a conditional character, for the vote of Mr. Clay and his friends. I do now solemnly and positively declare, that the charge and insinuation are void of truth. I never did, either directly or indirectly, receive from Mr. Clay or his friends any intimation which could be construed even by political rancor, into such a commission, or any thing even remotely approaching it. Had any such agency, by any one, been tendered, I should have indignantly rejected it. I will go further, and state, that never did I, in the course of any conversation with Mr. Clay, hear him say, or express a desire, that in the event of the election of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Adams, or Mr. Crawford, that he should wish to be Secretary of State, or hold any station in the cabinet. Further, I never have to any one, at any time, or on any occasion, represented myself, or wished it to be understood, that I was authorized to receive, or to make overtures on the part of Mr. Clay, or his friends. I think proper to make this general and unqualified declaration, that there may not be left a loop on which to hang a doubt on this subject. I did not know until ten days after the election of Mr. Adams, that Mr. Clay had been offered the appointment of Secretary of State; and it is a well known fact, that after he had the offer he consulted many of his friends whether he should, or should not, accept it. He told me in a conversation he did me the honor to hold with me on the subject, that the acceptance of it would be to him not only a sacrifice of domestic happiness,

but a serious pecuniary loss. I know also, that not only his immediate personal and political friends, but many of those who voted for other candidates, were desirous that he should accept the station—and urged that his country had claims upon him paramount to all other considerations, and would never see him suffer from devotion to her best interests.

I am free to acknowledge that at the time of the conversation between Mr. Buchanan and myself, my impression was that Gen. Jackson would be elected and it was pretty generally talked of, as well as understood among many of his friends, that in the event of his election, Mr. Clay would have the office of Secretary of State; and I doubt not but I may, in common with others, have mentioned my opinion to my political friends. These impressions were founded on the belief that the western interest would unite in Gen. Jackson's election, and that with the aid of one or two of the states in favor of Mr. Crawford, he would be elected. I mention those floating opinions of the day, to show that I have no reserves, and that all I said, or did, I am quite willing should be known.

I left Washington for Pennsylvania on the morning of the 13th or 12th of January, 1825, and did not return until Tuesday the 30th of the same month, the day after Mr. Clay's card had appeared in the National Intelligencer. This absence at this critical juncture, is of itself sufficient to repel the idea that I took any peculiar interest as to the arrangements dependent on who might, or might not, be elected president. I recollect a conversation with a particular friend, who travelled with me in the stage, on my return to Pennsylvania. To him, in the course of that conversation, I expressed my regret at not having had an opportunity of a free and general conversation with Mr. Clay on the subject of the presidential election, and said that I had some idea of writing to him as soon as I arrived at Norristown. We both expressed an anxiety that Mr. Clay should vote with Pennsylvania.

Exception has been taken to my offering the resolution of thanks when Mr. Clay was about retiring from the Speaker's chair in 1825. Such a resolution it had been customary at the end of a congress to offer, and the house to adopt, as it did on this occasion, almost with perfect unanimity. It was my own voluntary act. I had no consultation with any one nor the slightest reference to his course on the presidential election; I offered the resolution because I thought he eminently deserved it. It be as a speaker, did not richly earn a vote of thanks, who shall presume to think he has pretensions to such an honor? The thanks of the house over which he presided, for a faithful, firm and impartial discharge of the duties of the station was hardly earned and willingly awarded. I thought it due even though he had differed from Pennsylvania in the choice of a President, she owed him much for his indefatigable exertions in favor of her policy and best interests. Not only did these considerations but others prompt me to offer the resolution of thanks. Mr. Clay, I thought, had been unjustly and undeservedly assailed for an honest difference of opinion; and it was painful to see a man who had raised himself by his own talents and exertions to be one of the most distinguished statesmen and orators of the age, one who in war and in peace had never abandoned his country, but always stood firmly by her, defending by the powers of his gigantic mind and powerful eloquence her rights, and boldly proclaiming her true policy; that such a man should be unthanked when about to retire from the speaker's chair, of a body of which I had the honor to be a member, did not comport with my feeling or sense of right and wrong; I should indeed have considered such a neglect a gross dereliction of duty.

I feel somewhat at a loss for terms, sufficiently measured, in which to speak of the presumptuous and unwarranted conclusion at which Major Eaton has arrived, and the bold and unctuous epithet which it has been his pleasure to apply to me. The conversations, reported as they are, by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Isacks, and laboriously and carefully directed against me, furnish no evidence, even of a remote or circumstantial character, to warrant the declaration that I was a negotiator; and I feel assured that nothing but the devout zeal of Major Eaton, to the cause of Gen. Jackson, could have tempted him, in the face of an intelligent people, to use the language he has used. Mr. Buchanan indignantly set aside the imputation, attempted to be cast upon him by Gen. Jackson, of having made a proposition or propositions, to him, in the name of Mr. Clay, or Mr. Clay's friends; and declares, in express terms, that he always acted, and represented himself as acting, on his own

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 27, 1827.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

Mr. White: The *Eighth of January* is a day that will ever be held sacred by those who feel for the honor and character of our common country. Whilst it is in contemplation to celebrate the 8th of January next in different ways throughout the Union, it is hoped the citizens of North Carolina, and of *Salisbury* in particular, will not be behind in the expression of their patriotism on the anniversary of so glorious an event, and of their gratitude to the distinguished individual who contributed so largely in making it a day dear to the recollection of every American.

It is therefore respectfully submitted to the citizens of *Salisbury*, and vicinity, that a Public Meeting take place at the Court-House, on Saturday, the 1st day of December next, to make suitable and appropriate arrangements.

It is further suggested, as our Legislature is now in session, that the said meeting take into consideration the propriety of addressing the members from this county on the subject of forming an Electoral Ticket in support of Andrew Jackson. **A CITIZEN.**

To Correspondents:—The advertisement of a modern son of *Parasolus*, is received, but our columns being so encumbered, at this time, with matter that seems to call for immediate insertion, or notice, and as the legislature is now in session, the proceeding of which will claim a large space in our paper, we must lay it aside till a more convenient season; when, we think, it may be published with profit to those whom it is intended to satirize.

The substance of an article, headed "Beware of Assassins," communicated to us by "A Correspondent," we have heretofore published in our paper; but it is so good a "hit," at *too many* a class of *every* community, that, at some other time, we will give it another insertion;—also, the other articles with which the same correspondent has favored us.

T. A. L. shall find a place in our columns, as soon as we can find room for him.

The verses sent us, signed by *G. W. H.* (and transcribed, we presume, from some periodical of the day, to which we have not access) are good of the kind, and shall hereafter be published.

At the late York (Upper Canada) assize court, a man by the name of *Wm. Jones* was convicted of maliciously killing cattle, and sentenced to be hanged! While at the same court, an Indian woman was convicted of killing a white man, when she was drunk, and sentenced to only six months' imprisonment! Likewise, *Hiram Lossee* was found guilty of killing *Oliver Turkin*, and sentenced to be imprisoned one year, and pay a fine of 10 pounds! So it would seem the killing of dumb creatures is a more heinous offence in *his majesty's* dominions, than the murdering of rational beings!

Another destructive fire has taken place in *Petersburg*, Virginia. On Saturday night, the 12th inst. the Exchange Coffee House, a very extensive building, owned and occupied by *Mr. John Nible*, as a Hotel, was burnt entirely to the ground. These spacious and elegant buildings were put up in 1818, and \$34,000 insured on them; which will cover the worth of the buildings—and probably a part, or the whole, of the valuable furniture destroyed.

Six courts were lately all sitting during one week, in *Philadelphia*; to wit: the court of chancery, court of errors, supreme court, United States court, circuit court, and court of common pleas. Fine times for the lawyers.

"Love was once a little boy."—In the town of North Adams, Massachusetts, a boy aged 15, eloped lately, with a girl aged 18—and they were married. Cupid plays sad tricks, sometimes, even among children!

A Mr. Weems, from *Virginia*, a well educated and accomplished young man, who lately imposed himself on the citizens of *Boston* as a clergyman, and preached several excellent sermons—but who afterwards proved to be an impostor, and was tried and convicted of larceny, and imprisoned—has now turned his attention to the tailoring business,—probably with a view of mending his habits.

"We are gratified in learning from the Jackson (Western Tennessee) Gazette, that we were misinformed in relation to the conviction of Dr. Wright, at that place, of manslaughter. We had heard two versions of the story of Radcliffe's being killed by his employer, both concurring in representing the case as an aggravated murder." On this information, we published the article commented on by the Gazette of the 30th ult. But we are pleased in now having good authority for doing justice both to Dr. Wright and the jury who tried him, by adopting the language of the Gazette, that the Dr. "was of a mild and pacific temperament; and the jury were impressed with a full conviction, that the blow inflicted by him on Radcliffe, which caused the death of the latter, was more the result of accident than deadly design."

The same paper contains an account of the murder of *Isaac Miller*, in that county, in an affray, on the 26th ult., and of the murder of two men in *Shelby* county, in that state:—But we are not informed whether their deaths were more the result of accident than deadly design.

Having published, in our paper of the 25th Sept., on the authority of a correspondent in *Lincoln*, an article in relation to the apprehension of the notorious *Jo. Wier*, who made his escape from the Sheriff of *Lincoln* county, while conveying him from *Surry* to the latter county, we feel under some obligation to give place to the substance of a statement from a *Mr. George Moose*, who conceives himself aggrieved by our article of the 25th Sept.

Mr. White: I have not, until lately, seen the article in your paper of the 25th Sept., relative to the apprehension of the "notorious *Jo. Wier*." As I feel implicated in that article, I ask of you to do me the justice to publish the following statement of facts:

Wier escaped on Thursday night; on Monday morning following, I discovered him in my field near the spring; I immediately took him; he being unable to walk, and disagreeable in the house, I placed him in my barn; being handcuffed, I believed him perfectly safe under the eye of my family, until I might procure assistance to convey him to jail, where I expected to receive the reward offered for his apprehension.

Accordingly, I hastened to one of my neighbors, to get assistance, but he being about moving to the West, could not leave home; I next went to the house of *Mr. Jacob Shuford*, Capt. *Elections Conner* being there; I informed them I had taken *Wier*, and had him secured in my barn loft; whereupon they went and took him without resistance. *Wier* being thus found in my barn, I believe myself the person aimed at in the article first alluded to. Now why was not your informant honest enough to tell who was suspected of harboring *Wier*? And not, callum-like, stab me in the dark. On the report of *Shuford* and *Conner*, the sheriff had me arrested, and tried by three respectable magistrates *Conner* and *Shuford* witnesses; I was acquitted by all—except, as it appears, your adviser, whom I call to state the grounds upon which he rests his calumny. **GEORGE MOOSE.**

Oct. 20th, 1827.

New Medical Operation.—A young lady in *Williamstown*, Massachusetts, having accidentally swallowed a pin, on the 3d inst., which lodged about half way down to the stomach, various expedients were resorted to in order to dislodge it, by physicians and others, without success.

After the young lady had suffered extremely for ten hours, Dr. *Emmets* hit upon the following simple, but novel and ingenious remedy: He took a common wif, twelve inches long, doubled, with a piece of sponge attached to the end; this, in a dry state, easily slipped down past the pin, where it absorbed moisture, and became so much swollen, that in drawing it up, it completely filled the *esophagus*, and brought up the pin strongly attached to it.

Mr. Emmets, the distinguished counsellor of *New-York*, while professionally engaged in the U. S. circuit court, on the 14th inst. was taken with an apoplectic fit; he was immediately conveyed to his house, and the best medical assistance in the city called in; but it was feared he would not survive the attack. A universal sympathy was excited in his behalf, and the court immediately adjourned.

Emigration.—Considerable numbers of the inhabitants of this country, and those adjoining, are removing to "the West." Exaggerated accounts are given of the productiveness of the soil, and other advantages which the Western country possesses over this; which operate like magic on many, in tearing asunder every ligament which can bind them to a comfortable home; and when once set afloat, but few of them ever again become comfortably and happily situated in their residence. The *Jackson* Gazette, of the 30th ult. says numbers of emigrants had already arrived in that section of country, and many more were expected. The *Gazette* invites them to come on:—corn is only 20 cents a bushel; and the "soil, climate [?] water [?]" and convenience to market, are superior to any new country west of the mountains. We hear different tales, however, about this land of promise.

The Commercial Advertiser, of *New-York*, (administration) says, sincerely, that it "is admitted, on all hands, that the bulk of the *Jackson* voters were never seen before the election, and could not be found after it"—that they must have "sunk in the Red Sea, or gone where no man can find them." Now we take this as a compliment to the friends of *Jackson*—The plain inference is, that they are the industrious, peaceable portion of the community, who stay at home and mind their business, except on the days of the election, when, like rational free-men, they go to the polls and exercise their inestimable right of suffrage—and when they have done that, disperse to their homes and vocations.

"This, doubtless, is the reason why 'they are not seen before the election,' idling away their time in the streets, in electioneering—and why they cannot be found after it," either brawling and huzzing, or giving vent to their lamentations, about the result.

Gov. Clinton.—We have said, all along, that *Dewitt Clinton* would not suffer his name to be used in opposition to *Gen. Jackson*: the following extract from a communication to the *Editor* of the *New-York Evening Post*, confirms what we felt perfectly assured of before:

Dear Sir: I lately had a personal conversation with Governor Clinton, on the subject we talked of, as to the late singling course pursued by the *Statesmen*

Western Tennessee.—On the 12th, 13th, 15th and 16th ult. a considerable number of *town lots* were sold in the towns of *Moscow*, and *La Grange*, in the Western District of Tennessee: 70 lots were sold in *Moscow*, averaging 23 dollars each; and 144 in *La Grange*, averaging 42 dollars each. The mania for *town making*, runs high in the West; but it has not yet run the people quite as stark mad as the navigation fever did many of our good citizens, some eight or ten years gone by,—when there arose, as it were by magic, the *towns* of *Blakely*, *Henderson*, *Clinton*, *et cetera*—the latter of which was swept from the face of the earth by a destructive conflagration about six years since.

Tennessee.—In the Senate of this state, the following resolutions, offered by *Mr. Brown*, were adopted on the 20th ult. by a vote of 18 to 2: *Messrs. Bradford* and *Williams* giving the two votes in the negative.

Resolved. By the general assembly of the state of Tennessee, that the constitution of the United States should be so amended, as to give the election of President and Vice President, directly and conclusively to the people, preserving the present relative weight of the several states in the election.

Resolved. That many of the measures of the present administration of the general government are injurious to the interests and dangerous to the liberties of the country.

Resolved. That the surest remedy for these evils, now in the power of the people, is the election of Andrew Jackson to the Chief Magistracy of this Union.

They also passed the house of representatives, unanimously.

The following resolution was offered in the House of Representatives, by a *Mr. Redgers*, an administration man; but as the friends of Jackson perceived the drift of it was to burlesque the one of *Mr. Brown*, noticed above as adopted, they voted it down:

Resolved. That the Representatives in the Congress of the U. S. from the State of Tennessee, be, and they hereby are, requested to prefer charges against *John Quincy Adams*, now President of the United States, setting forth the charges and arguments contained in the foregoing preamble, and use their endeavors to have the said *John Quincy Adams*, President as aforesaid, impeached and dismissed from the Presidency of the United States.

New York Election.—The Jackson party appears to have triumphed throughout the State of New-York as well as in the city;—and the administration papers are obliged, in candor, to acknowledge it.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, an administration paper, speaks very despondingly on the subject; it says:

The election in which we have been actively engaged for the last three days, is over—but not so the "agony." We have been routed, beaten, overwhelmed, by men who have swarmed forth under the universal suffrage system, who have never been heard of before, and thousands of whom have neither a local habitation in New York, nor a name in the directory—and who could not even now be found. We have no certain returns from many of the wards, but enough is known to make the head sick, and the heart faint. The Jackson majority in this city, is as likely to be over, as under, 6000. There is no doubt that the elements contributed to increase the disaster, as the driving tempest of yesterday, which continued with unabated fury until the polls closed, by keeping the fair weather politicians, who are always on our side, at home, beside their comfortable gates, swelled their majorities several thousands. The Jackson men on the contrary, were in their glory, for they delighted in riding upon tempests.

In every county from which we have heard this morning, save one, the Jackson men have succeeded. Even in *Albany*, but one of the administration men has been elected. *Rensselaer*, where three weeks ago three hundred Jackson men could not have been found, and even week before last the best calculators awarded us a majority of 1000, has given 400 Jackson majority. *Ulster*, *Sullivan*, *Schenectady*, *Schoharie* and *Warren* counties, have given large majorities for the Jackson ticket, and *Columbia* a small majority in our favor. So far as we have heard, with two or three exceptions of little consequence now, Senate and Assembly—all, all, is gone. We have no desire to hear farther from the country. Like fire in the woods, the Jackson fever must have its way, and be suffered to burn out.

The *National Advocate*, the most embittered reviler of the Jacksonians in the city, seems to bear its party's defeat with bad temper. It attempts to account for the success of the Jackson ticket, by saying, that

The whole Clinton party, aided by his Excellency's counsel, through his "body guard," were brought into active operation, and through them, the Irish, whether naturalized or not naturalized, were led, or driven to the polls in squads; and as *foreigners*—as *Irishmen*, voted for the Jacksonian ticket;—a reflection, degrading to them as men, and humiliating to us, as Americans, that any portion of our citizens should be thus transferable, by a chieftain, whether civil or military.

PHILIP S. MARKLEY.

Philadelphia, October 30, 1827.

The legislature of Vermont commenced its session, on the 11th instant. The honourable *Robert B. Bates* was chosen speaker.

Isaac H. Williamson has been elected Governor of New Jersey.

which has been generally supposed to possess his confidence. He said most explicitly, that he had not, directly or indirectly consented, and would not consent that his name should be used as a candidate in opposition to that of Gen. Jackson. That any other course on his part would be contrary to principle, a violation of honor and of good faith, and finished by declaring, that the nomination of Gen. Jackson met with his approbation."

Mr. Markley.—We have given the whole of this gentleman's publication in our paper of this week, that our readers may, if they choose, swallow it all at one dose--for the thing won't bear to be taken in "broken potions"; it nauseates too soon. That the inquiring reader may know what degree of faith to repose in the statement, we subjoin the following character of the man, from a Philadelphia paper:

Mr. Markley's claims to be considered as a friend of General Jackson, have, contrary to our expectations, been seriously considered by some of our public journals; we presume through ignorance of the character of this fourth rate village politician! It never occurred to us that Mr. Markley's assertion on this point would ever excite any other emotions than derision and laughter! It cannot be denied, that he has always called himself so, and with the same happy indifference to principle and truth, he always called himself a friend to Mr. Crawford—a friend to Mr. Clay—a friend to Mr. Adams—and a caucuman!! We will let Mr. Markley justice, so far as to declare that we believe him to have been equally the friend of all these opposite parties and candidates—but in fact, friendly to none, save that one which had the power and the disposition to give him an appointment! And this opinion is confirmed by his political character—a mere village intriguer, with just discernment enough to make party a ladder by which to climb to official competency from the privations of abortive imbecility.

The Legislature.—We learn from Raleigh, that the legislature met on Monday, 12th inst., in the Commons, Gen. James Iredell was re-elected Speaker; Pleasant Henderson principal clerk, Charles Manly assistant clerk: John Lumsden, door-keeper—Richard Roberts, assistant. In the Senate, Bartlett Yancey was re-elected Speaker; but we have not understood who was appointed principal clerk, in place of Gen. Benjamin H. Covington, dec'd.—nor whether the Gov. delivered his message on the first day.

We understand that John Stanly, Esq. has been induced, from continued indisposition, to resign his seat as a member of the House of Commons from the town of Newbern.

The lamented death of the Public Treasurer, will leave a vacancy in that important office, to be filled by the legislature at its present session. We fear the old incumbent's equal will not easily be found—his superior, the Union cannot produce.

In the next Senate of the Legislature of New-York, there will be 20 Jacksonian to 12 Adams members.

Georgia.—The Augusta Courier, of the 12th inst. says: "A friend in Milledgeville writes us that it is probable the State House will be enlarged, or the Seat of Government removed elsewhere."

The Tarboro' Press says, an apple tree, and also a pear tree, in Halifax county, have both borne fruit for the third time this season. But such fruit is good for nothing, except to talk about.

A steam-boat is about to be built, to navigate the lower part of the River Roanoke, and adjacent waters.

The Races over the Hillsboro' course, have been postponed until next fall; and it is thought by some, that they are indefinitely postponed.

History of North Carolina.—A resolution was passed at the last session of our legislature, (says the Raleigh Register of the 16th inst.) requesting Governor Burton to apply to the British Government, through our Minister, Mr. Gallatin, for liberty to procure for the use of the State, from the office of the Board of Trade and Plantations, in London, such documents as relate to our Colonial history. We understand, that in reply to the application, the Governor has received from our Minister, a very polite letter informing him of the entire willingness of the British Government to furnish copies of any papers wanted: Indeed, they have been so complaisant as to furnish a list of all the documents, that Judge Murphy, for whose benefit they are intended, may designate such as he deems necessary.

Snelson.—Snelson, who robbed the Petersburg branch of the Bank of Virginia (of which he was Teller) of \$40,000, passed through the city of New York on the 24th ult. It has been since ascertained, that he arrived at Montreal on the 28th and departed in a steam-boat on the next evening. On the 30th, a person arrived in pursuit of him, and departed the same evening in the steam-boat Hercules, for Quebec, where he arrived on Thursday night. Twenty four hours previous to his arrival, a vessel had sailed for Liverpool, in which Snelson was a passenger. On Friday

morning, at 3 o'clock, the steam-boat Hercules was despatched in pursuit, and proceeded nearly to Kamouraska, ninety miles down the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, when it returned, having been unable to overtake the ship, or even to come in sight of her. The wind was blowing fresh from the westward.

Since the receipt of the above intelligence, we learn that Mr. Wood, police-master of Petersburg, has been despatched to England, and has gone to New-York to take passage for Liverpool, with instructions to apprehend and bring back Snelson, if to be found alive.

LITE FROM ENGLAND.

By an arrival of the ship Richmond at Norfolk, from Liverpool, London papers to the 4th October inclusive, are received. The intelligence they convey, principally relates to Spain, which is likely to become the scene of much confusion, if not of bloodshed—the insurrection in Catalonia had assumed a formidable aspect, and Ferdinand finding force unavailing, has had recourse to stratagem.

In speaking of the characteristic trait of Ferdinand's duplicity, the Editor of the London New Times says—It appears that he is more disposed to trust to his usual weapon—artifice—than to the superiority of his means or the power of his arms to suppress the insurrection in Catalonia. His first attempt is certainly worthy of his inventive genius, but he has employed delusion too often to be able to practise it again with success.

Letters from Saragosa say, that a conspiracy in favor of the rebels of Catalonia had been discovered there: twenty persons of distinction had been arrested, among whom are Major General Aran Frigil, a Guerrilla Chief during the time of the constitution; Col. Leon, a Brigadier, and the brothers of Generals Capo and Freire.

General Monet, on the 14th instant, at Conca del Tren, a large valley about a league from Tarragona, fought an action with the rebels, in which he had two horses killed under him, and was completely beaten. The rebels then drove him into Tarragona, where he has shut himself up with two regiments of royal troops, they are now besieging him in that place.

Two regiments of royal troops, in going through a pass called the Col de Balaguer, were surprised and cut to pieces by 6,000 insurgents, commanded by a stranger, whose name, and even country, is yet unknown here. The insurgents have lately circulated through our Catalonia, even in Barcelona, a proclamation in the King's name, in which a full and perfect amnesty is granted for all political opinions and crimes to all Spaniards, from 1808 to the present day. It is no longer bands which form the insurrection, but a levy en-masse.

Greece.—Brussels papers to the 30th Sept. were received in London. They inform us that Paul Buonaparte, Lucien's second son, had effected his escape from the Roman States, and arrived at Corinto, on his way to Greece, in the disguise of a valet de chambre to a friend of his, and under the name of Luigi Antonello. Lord Cochrane's nephew having arrived the same day, [16th ult.] from Marseilles, the two young volunteers intended to sail together the day after for the seat of their future exploits.

PARIS, SEPT. 30.—A report is spread, that the affairs of the Greeks have taken a more favourable turn, that a Russian Consul Gen. to the Greek Government has been appointed, and that Count Capo D'Istria was going to be officially recognized as President of Greece by the three Allied Powers.

Portugal.—Don Pedro, emperor of Brazil and king of Portugal, has written to the Infant Don Miguel to repair to Portugal and assume the government of that kingdom, in the name of the king.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 15.—The late unfavorable accounts from Europe, have caused a depression in the price of Unlands, very fair lots of which may now be had for 10 cents—we have reduced our quotations accordingly, to 9 1/2 to 10 cents.

North-Carolina Bank Bills.—24 to 32 per cent. discount. Georgia do. (except Darien) 1 to 1 1/2 per cent discount.

Charleston.—The late unfavorable accounts from Europe, have caused a depression in the price of Unlands, very fair lots of which may now be had for 10 cents—we have reduced our quotations accordingly, to 9 1/2 to 10 cents.

Cotton.—The late unfavorable accounts from Europe, have caused a depression in the price of Unlands, very fair lots of which may now be had for 10 cents—we have reduced our quotations accordingly, to 9 1/2 to 10 cents.

Camden.—24 to 32 per cent. discount. Georgia do. (except Darien) 1 to 1 1/2 per cent discount.

Cheraw.—The late unfavorable accounts from Europe, have caused a depression in the price of Unlands, very fair lots of which may now be had for 10 cents—we have reduced our quotations accordingly, to 9 1/2 to 10 cents.

Journal.—The late unfavorable accounts from Europe, have caused a depression in the price of Unlands, very fair lots of which may now be had for 10 cents—we have reduced our quotations accordingly, to 9 1/2 to 10 cents.

New-York, Nov. 15.—The sales for the last three days, amount to about 600 bales, principally Uplands, of which there were about 250 bales of the new crop at 11 to 11 1/2 cents—remainder old crop at 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 cents.

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To the Public.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of *Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware*, of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. As he has two Stores, he will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time. *Country Produce* bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Stores in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wine, French Brandy, &c. &c.

Oct. 24, 1827.

1398

Steam Boat NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston, on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry five hundred bales of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat in conjunction with the steam boat will ensure the certainty of up and down freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats.

They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and ware-houses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this or any intermediate places on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves, to use all diligence and attention in their power for the interests of those who may make consignments to them.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Charleston, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827.

891

Latest from Philadelphia.

ONE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Robt & Winebrenner, and Messrs. Charles G. Watson & Sons; where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up; the above-named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virg: he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places.

The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman, in a very short time, in as fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the above-mentioned places; and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonable as any in this section of country.

THOMAS V. CANON,
BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Concord, Sept. 1, 1827.

97

No Postage Paid!

THE Sheriff of Iredell county, gives this public notice to all persons who may have occasion to write to him through the medium of the post-office, on official business, that he is determined hereafter to pay no attention to communications on which the postage is not paid. He is compelled to adopt this rule, to save himself from a very heavy tax.

P. CALDWELL.

Statesville, Oct. 31st, 1827.

592

40 Dollars Reward!

AN away from the subscriber, on the 1st of May last, my Negro boy *GEORGE*, about 26 or 27 years of age, smooth black skin, pleasant countenance, having one of his fingers so injured by a machine as renders it useless, and as well as mangled, quite doubled up in his hand, and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. Said boy belongs to the estate of Mrs. Wren, deceased, now in the care of the subscriber, and lawful agent of said estate. It is supposed he intends making his way to some free state. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me, in Lancaster District, S. C. or lodged in any jail in North Carolina, Virginia or Maryland, so as I receive him; or \$25 if taken in South Carolina.

ROBERT STINSON,

November 4th, 1827.

593

Land for Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, will be sold on the premises, on the 15th day of January next, a tract of Land containing 180 acres, adjoining Francis Gibson and others, near Stewarts Mill in said county, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, by SAM'L. SHILLMAN, c. m. a.

Price adv. \$2,200.

896

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Binder* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Book Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books bound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET,

Salisbury, April 23rd, 1827.

60

Scott's Napoleon.

ONE copy of this work (new) for sale, at a price less than the original cost. Apply at the office of the Western Carolinian.

May 12, 1827.

593

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, NOR. CAROLINA.

By EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, has been recently repaired, and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasant.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 17. 87.

81

Gold-mines, negroes, lands

See, &c. at Public sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Angus Chisholm, died, on the 1st of January next, and to continue from day to day until all shall be disposed of.

Sixteen or eighteen likely *Negroes*, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls.

Also, the well known *Gold Mine* on Beaver Dam creek, known by the name of Chisholm's Gold Mine, including ninety acres of Land.

Also, one tract of Land, containing 470 acres, adjoining the Randolph line and A. McAuley's quarter; on which there has been a quantity of Gold found.

One tract, do, adjoining the above, of 100 acres, on which Wm. Partin formerly lived.

One tract, do, of 50 acres, in the lower part of Montgomery, adjoining N. Chisholm's Mill tract.

One tract, do, formerly belonging to Mrs. Ann Smith, on which there is a Gold Mine.

One tract, do, of 50 acres on the west side of the Yadkin River, adjoining Josh. Carter's land.

Also, an excellent Fishery, including the lower part of the Norrows, including 25 acres of land.

Also, in Randolph county, 90 acres, where Edward Brewer formerly lived; One tract of 120 acres, on Jackson's Creek, where Jonathan Jeret formerly lived.

Also, in Davidson county, one tract of 208 acres, where Wm. Goff now lives, on which there is a farm-yard and 25 acres adjoining.

Also, 300 acres, on which James W. Daniel now lives.

A liberal credit will be given, by the purchaser, given bond with approved security.

WHITSON H. CHISHOLM, *Esq.*

November 3d, 1827.

704

Eben. Dickson, GENTLEMAN AND LADIES' FANCY BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS thanks to the gentlemen and ladies of Salisbury and vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he has been in business, and hopes that his unremitting attention to business hereafter, and a desire to please, will entitle him to a continuance of the same.

He has now on hand, just received from the North, a general assortment of *Materials*, which will enable him to execute every description of work in his line, in the most fashionable, durable and elegant style.

Orders for work from a distance, will not be attended to, unless accompanied by the cash, or its equivalent. No Northern made work will be repaired, except ladies shoes, or the footings of boots.

Salisbury, Oct. 29, 1827.

86

DR. J. W. HILLIARD,

EGGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson county, that he has just received a fine assortment of *Fresh Medicines*, and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than has ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, in *future*, entirely to his profession. He hopes from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen.

August 27, 1827.

78

To Jailors.

DETER, a stout made, yellow complected fellow, 35 or 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather an assuming and impudent manner; left my plantation in Kershaw District, South-Carolina, on the 7th July last. Information of him directed, Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, South-Carolina; would be thankfully received.

JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, *Jun.*

November 4th, 1827.

594

State of North-Carolina.

BY virtue of a decree of the honourable Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October term thereof, 1827, the Clerk and Master will sell at the village of Mocksville, on the 1st day of January next, the LANDS and HOUSES known by the name of Sander's Mills, on Dutchman's creek, *forks of the Yadkin*. Also another tract of land on the same creek, containing 156 acres; being the property of George Sander, deceased.

A credit of twelve months will be allowed on the whole, and a further indulgence of 6 and 12 months for a moiety, with interest after the expiration of 12 months. Purchasers will be required to give bonds, with approved securities, on the day of sale. And title deeds will be delivered upon full payment of the purchase money, by

10th Nov.

SAM'L. SHILLMAN, *C. M. A.*

October 19th, 1827.

595

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Binder* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business.

From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Book Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books bound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET,

Salisbury, April 23rd, 1827.

60

Scott's Napoleon.

ONE copy of this work (new) for sale, at a price less than the original cost. Apply at the office of the Western Carolinian.

May 12, 1827.

593

Spanish Wides.

300 H EAVY Spanish Wides, for sale, by ANGUS TAYLOR, Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1827.

79

POETRY.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

In eastern lands they talk in flowers,
And they tell in a garland their loves and cares;
Each blossom that blooms in their garden bower,
On its leaves a mystic language bears.

The rose is the sign of joy and love,

Young blushing love in its earliest dawn;

And the mildness that suits the gentle dove,

From the myrtle's snowy flower is drawn.

Innocence shines in the lily's bell,

Pure as a heart in its native heaven;

Fame's bright star, and glory's swell,

By the glossy leaf of the bay are given.

The silent, soft, and humble heart,

In the violet's hidden sweetness breathes;

And the tender soul that cannot part,

A twine of evergreen fondly wreathes.

The cypress that darkly shades the grave,

Is sorrow that mourns her bitter lot;

And faith, that a thousand can brave,

Speaks in thy blue waves, forget-me-not.

Then gather a wreath from the garden bower,

And tell me the wish of thy heart in flowers.

PERCIVAL.

LOVE.

"Yes, Love indeed is light from Heaven;
A spark of that immortal fire

With angels sh'd, by Alla given,

To hit